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MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE GRAY & TOWN'S,  
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**Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,**

selected by himself with great care, expressly for the accommodation of his customers, and is now prepared to make to order.

**COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,**

of the best material and in the most fashionable style, warranted to suit.

Customers are requested to call and examine my stock.

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WE are now opening an entirely new stock, embracing every variety, style, and quality of

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THE subscriber has established at Louisville a

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varieties of

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that now enter so largely into daily consumption.

His stock of Buckets, Tubs, Curns, Bins, and

Whisks, Covered Cedar Cans, Wash Basins, Clothes

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Blacking, Barrel Covers, Covered Iron Buckets,

Fine Cedar Ware, Bins in Cedar, Tinware, and

Copperware, from best of materials, and of

superior quality, for sale at low prices. Also,

Demijohns, Wall Wares, Baling Twine, Wrapping

Paper, Ax Handles, Mule and Horse Harness, Clothes

Amper, Cedar Chests, Box Parts, &c., is large, and

extensive in variety, and is sold as low as the

lowest price. A large part of the articles are

made under his own supervision, and he is

able to furnish a large quantity of the best

of the Country. He is

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**GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,**

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FOR THE CURE OF ALL PRIVATE DISEASES,

AND FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF

**QUARTERS.**

Office located corner of Fifth and Court-Place

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

Where those who have contracted

disease may obtain the best of

medical aid, and those who are

taunted with the venereal

poison, may be cured by the

use of the "Galen's Head" medicine.

For life. Charges as low as

the nature of the case will admit

of, and no fee is required, except

for medicine, until the cure is effect

ed. Our office is arranged, so that

persons may apply without the

inconvenience of their business

being interrupted.

The business of our office is strictly confidential.

YOUNG MEN who have injured themselves by

certain species of disease, and find them

incurable, may be cured by the

use of the "Galen's Head" medicine.

A course of treatment may be restored to the health

and vigor of mind. Those contemplating marriage

and the duties of life, bringing on sexual

weakness, neuralgic, and other diseases, should

use the "Galen's Head" medicine, as it will

restore them to health, and enable them to

perform their duties.

MIDDLE AGED and Old Men, who from the

failure of youth, or other causes, feel a debility in

advance of their years, may be re-invigorated to an

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For a full and complete description of the

benefits of the "Galen's Head" medicine, and for

reading, on the effects of self-abuse, private disease,

and other diseases, and for a full and complete

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## THREATS OF SECESSION.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—The Convention assembled at 11 o'clock, promptly—the theater being densely crowded.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Swartz.

Mr. Wright, of Mo., moved that the journal of yesterday's proceedings be read.

Mr. McCook, of Ohio, moved to discontinue the reading.

The position of the question could not be stated by the chair.

The reading was dispensed with.

The chair, after preliminary remarks relating to the conference of the delegates, stated that the main question had been ordered.

The Secretary then read the motions in their order.

The chair then stated that the question would be first taken on the report of Mr. Gettings, of Md., adopting the whole majority report excepting in the case of Ala., and admitting in that State the original Charleston delegates.

Mr. Crum, of Mo., on a question of privilege, stated that in the haste of report errors occurred in some of the names of the delegates in all the reports. He asked consent to have them corrected.

Mr. Sibley, of Minn., inquired whether under the rule adopted by the Convention, it was in order for the Chairman of the committee on Credentials to be heard in the close of the debate, even after the main question had been ordered.

Mr. Gettings, of Md., asked consent to withdraw the first part of the report so as to leave before the Convention, in his report only, the resolution admitting the original delegates from Alabama. In so doing, he stated that it had been rumored outside that his report had been made in consequence of the fascination of Mr. Yancy. While he admitted that Mr. Yancy was the most fascinating man he ever met, yet, those who believed such influences dictated his report, knew little of him as a man, or of his principles as a Democrat.

Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts, raised a point of order, that no motion had ever been made to adopt Mr. Gettings' report as an amendment.

The President decided the point of order not well taken, saying that the report took the position of an amendment to the majority report.

Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts, objected to the withdrawal of the first part of Mr. Gettings' report.

Mr. Gettings then asked consent to withdraw his whole report, which was granted, thus bringing the majority report proper first in order.

Mr. Crum, of Missouri, on behalf of the majority of the committee, asked leave to file a statement of the reasons for their conclusions in the report.

Mr. Wright, of Mass., objected.

Mr. Sibley, of Minnesota, asked whether an objection could prevent the reading of this statement.

Mr. Crum said, it permitted to file this statement, he would waive the right to speak in the conclusion of the debate.

Mr. Wright, of Massachusetts, still objected, when the gentleman from Missouri commenced his speech. He should raise a point of order that there was no debate on the reports of yesterday, and therefore there could be no right of reply.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, called attention to the remarks of Messrs. Phillips and Stevens, of Oregon, yesterday, which certainly made a debate on the report.

The President decided that the debate had taken place, and gave the floor to Mr. Crum.

Mr. Crum then read a statement, giving his reasons for the conclusions of the majority of the committee on Credentials. He argued that the secession of the delegates did create vacancies and trouble. Resolutions adopted at the Charleston Convention recognized such vacancies, and called on the States to fill them. The majority of the committee, while denying that vacancies exist, seemed to render their argument absurd by filling these very vacancies. The States themselves had recognized vacancies by reappointing and reelecting delegates to fill them. The resolutions of the Charleston Convention, therefore, bore on their face the fact that they were appointed on the 23d of May, and many were new names. The Alabama credentials of the delegates bore on their face the date of their appointment, not to this Convention, but to Richmond, and lower down they were reappointed to this Convention. They might as well have been appointed after the Charleston Convention, and what man would desire to be admitted on such a spurious commission to a Democratic Convention?

BALTIMORE, June 21, 10 P. M.—After a very warm discussion, the New York delegation here agreed to support the whole majority report, except probably in the case of Georgia, on which they may vote to admit the whole original delegation. This settles the question, and to-morrow, if the seceding delegations refuse to take seats, which is probable, a two-thirds vote of the State will be cast for the contestants, and Douglas be nominated by a two-thirds vote.

New York follows out in the way of personal difficulties. A quarrel has arisen between John Quincy and Win. H. Ladd, the former charging the latter with treachery to Douglas. Some warm personal remarks were exchanged, for which Charles holds Ladd personally responsible, and a challenge to fight a walkie message. Should this not be responded to, a personal collision is talked of by Quincy.

The statement proceeded to give similar reasons for the admission of the South delegation from Louisiana, and a compromise of the delegation from the other States.

Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, rose to speak, but was called to order by a delegate from Maine, who said there was no debatable question before the Convention.

The President ruled debate out of order.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, rose to make a personal explanation.

Mr. Stewart, of Mich., objected.

The President—The gentleman from Michigan, objecting, the chair must enforce the rules of order.

Mr. Stevens—I appeal to the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw his objection.

Mr. Stewart—No gentleman will go further than myself in enforcing personal law, but the business of the Convention has already been delayed so long that I cannot withdraw my objection.

The President stated that a call had been made for a division on the question. He ruled, as the motion was to strike out and insert, it was inadmissible.

Mr. John Cochrane moved that a motion to strike out and insert was inadmissible, yet it only applied to separate propositions to strike out or insert a divisible proposition and insert another. This being a motion to substitute a series of propositions for another series, he held it was divisible.

The President while expressing some doubt, maintained his original position.

The question was then taken on the substitution of the whole minority report by Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, for the whole majority report. The vote was called by States, and resulted as follows:

Maine—yeas 2½; Mass—yeas 5½; New Hampshire—yeas 3½; Vermont—yeas 1½; New York—yeas 10½; Massachusetts—yeas 8; New Jersey—yeas 2½; Louisiana—yeas 0; Maryland—yeas 14; North Carolina—yeas 9; Arkansas—yeas 1½; Missouri—yeas 5; Virginia—yeas 2; Ohio—yeas 2½; Indiana—yeas 13; Illinois—yeas 1½; Michigan—yeas 6; Wisconsin—yeas 5; Iowa—yeas 4; Minnesota—yeas 1½; Pennsylvania—yeas 10½; Oregon—yeas 3. Total—yeas 101½; nays 150. So the motion to substitute Mr. Stevens' minority report for the majority report, was lost.

The Chair requested that an applause or dissent should be indulged in, the result was received in silence. The vote then returned on the adoption of the majority report.

Mr. Church, N. Y., and Mr. Jones, Tenn., called for a division of the question on each proposition. The question was first put on the first resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegates from Mississippi, which was carried nearly unanimously. The only negative vote being two from Pennsylvania, 4½ from Iowa. Half the vote of Massachusetts declined to vote.

Mr. Rynders, of New York—Mississippi having been admitted to seats, I move that they be admitted to no seats.

(Cries of "No, no," "yes, yes.")

Mr. Rynders—Well, I don't care whether you cry no or yes, I make the motion.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, raised a point of order, that the report was not adopted till adopted as a whole.

The President—No motion is before the Convention, the operation of the previous question preventing it.

A delegate inquired whether the Chair would issue tickets to admit the Mississippi delegates.

The President replied that he was under the direction of the Convention in that respect.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, objected to any business but the question before the Convention.

A vote was then taken on the second resolution of the majority report, admitting the South delegates from Louisiana. The vote is precisely the reverse of that in the rejection of the minority report, except the following States: Vermont, yeas 4½; New Jersey, yeas 2½; New York, yeas 10½; Maryland, yeas 2½; Virginia, yeas 1½; North Carolina, yeas 2; New Jersey, yeas 2; Tennessee, yeas 2; Iowa, yeas 4½; New York, yeas 10½; Massachusetts, yeas 8; New Jersey, yeas 2½; Louisiana, yeas 0; Maryland, yeas 14; North Carolina, yeas 9; Arkansas, yeas 1½; Missouri, yeas 5; Virginia, yeas 2; Ohio, yeas 2½; Indiana, yeas 13; Illinois, yeas 1½; Michigan, yeas 6; Wisconsin, yeas 5; Iowa, yeas 4; Minnesota, yeas 1½; Pennsylvania, yeas 10½; Oregon, yeas 3. Total—yeas 101½; nays 150. So the motion to substitute Mr. Stevens' minority report for the majority report, was lost.

The question was then taken on the third resolution of the majority report admitting Mr. Hindman and his colleagues from Arkansas, with power to cast two votes, and Mr. Hooper and his colleagues the contestants, with power to cast one vote, and providing that if either of the delegates refuse to take their seats the others shall be entitled to cast the whole vote of the State.

The President decided the resolution divisible. The question was taken upon the three several propositions. 1st, on the admission of the Hindman delegation. 2d, on the admission of the Hooper delegation. 3d, giving power to one set to cast the whole vote of the State if the other set withdrew. All were adopted.

A vote was then taken on the 4th resolution of the majority report, admitting the original delegation from the State of Texas. Adopted—only 2½ votes in the negative—2 from Pennsylvania, and ½ from Oregon.

A vote was then taken on the 5th resolution, admitting Messrs. Bayard and Wheeler, of Delaware. The resolution was adopted without a division.

The resolution giving Mr. R. L. Chaffee the seat in the Massachusetts delegation, contested by Hon. B. F. Hallett, was then adopted by 13 to 11.

Mr. Stuart, at this point, made a motion to reconsider each vote and lay the same on the table.

The President decided that the motion was not to be permitted votes on all the propositions had been taken.

The 7th resolution of the majority, declaring Mr. G. F. Dillon entitled to the seat in the Missouri delegation, claimed by John B. Clancy, was then adopted by 13 to 12.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the vote and lay the resolution on the table. Lost over.

The 8th resolution, admitting the contesting delegates from Alabama, was next adopted by 14½ to 10½.

Mr. Stevens moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay that resolution on the table. Lost over.

The question being on the 9th and last resolution of the majority report, admitting the delegates from Georgia, and dividing the vote of the State between them, with the provision that, if either refused to take seats, the remaining delegates shall cast the whole vote of the State, a division of the question was called for, so as to take a vote on each proposition separately. A long discussion ensued before the vote was taken.

Mr. Gardner, of Georgia, presented a letter from the National Democratic delegates from Georgia, and asked that it be read. (Cries of "read," "no," "no.")

Mr. Patterson, of New York, objected.

Mr. Clancy, of New York, inquired if one objection could prevent the reading.

The President—We will in this stage of the proceedings. The gentleman from Georgia can rise to a question of privilege and read the communication, and the Chair will then decide whether he is in order or not.

The 9th resolution of the majority was then adopted, and the resolution was lost—10½ to 14½. New York voted in the negative.

The whole minority report was then adopted, except the last resolution, dividing the State of Georgia between the original delegates and contestants, which was lost—10½ to 15. New York voting no.

Mr. Church, of New York, then took the floor, and said that the New York delegation had had no opportunity to vote on the case of Georgia, as they were excluded to the Democracy of that State required. Coming here with an avowed purpose to organize the Democracy of the Union, and act in a manner which will meet the approbation of Bonaparte all over the country, New York desires to move that the original delegation from Georgia be admitted to seats on the floor. He asked for the previous question.

Mr. Sewall, of Georgia, raised a point of order, that the only motion in order was on the adoption of the resolutions already adopted as a whole.

The President decided that the previous question was excluded, and no vote on the adoption of the resolutions as a whole is necessary.

Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, rose to address the Convention.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, raised a point of order, that Mr. Hallett was not a member of this Convention.

Mr. Hallett—A motion to reconsider the vote rejecting me was made by the gentleman from Michigan.

The President ruled that the resolutions already adopted by the Convention were not the subject of motions to reconsider and lay on the table. The chair could not know whether the Convention would lay the motion to reconsider on the table. He did not, therefore, consider the gentleman from Massachusetts yet excluded from the Convention.

Mr. Hallett—Sir, I have fought enough for New York to entitle me to this courtesy. The soldier of a hundred battles ought to retire with the honors of war.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania—I raise the point of order that the Congress of the United States is not entitled to the same consideration as the Convention, and therefore the gentleman is not entitled to consider the Convention on that account. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Church not withdrawing his demand for the previous question, it was ordered, and the resolution admitting the Charleston delegates from Georgia was adopted.

Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, then took the floor. He moved to reconsider the 9th resolution.

A number of points of order were raised, and a warm skirmish took place.

Mr. Smith, of Wisconsin, raised a point of order, that Mr. Hallett had never been a delegate in the Convention.

Mr. Church—Mr. Hallett was never a delegate in the Convention. He was a delegate in the Charleston Convention, and Mr. Hallett's name does not appear on the record.

Mr. Hallett desired to speak on a point of order. He was a delegate regularly appointed, and being detained by sickness in his family, had requested Mr. Chaffee, as his substitute, to attend.

He had prepared papers for that purpose, but Mr. Chaffee, and probably without his being able to understand them.

Mr. Stuart and others called Mr. Hallett to order.

Chair, and considerable confusion existed on the floor, and the floor was moved to lay the vote to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Cochrane moved that when the Convention adjourn it be till 7 o'clock.

A vote by States was demanded on this motion, and declared lost—yeas 8½, nays 168.

Mr. Cessna called for the consideration of the motion to reconsider the several propositions, and they offered to lay these motions on the table.

Mr. Vanderford, of Maryland, moved that when the Convention adjourn, it be *sine die*.

Declared out of order.

The question was then put, first on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report of Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, was rejected.

The Convention refused to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table by 113½ to 13½. New York voting no, amidst the most intense excitement.

Mr. Corhrane then rapidly put the motion for a recess till 7 o'clock, which was carried amidst the consternation of the Northwestern men and the reviving hopes of the South.

## EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock, with a crowded audience. Much interest was excited by the proceedings, and heightened by the prevalence of a report that Mr. Douglas had telegraphed to withdraw his name, which was known only by a few.

As soon as the Convention was called to order, quite a Congressional struggle for the floor took place. Messrs. Salsbury, of Delaware, Cessna, of Pa., and Gorman, of Minn., rising simultaneously, the floor was given to Mr. Salsbury, who corrected the vote of Delaware, as reported in the evening journals. They represented Delaware as voting for the admission of the South delegates from Louisiana. The Delaware delegates did not so vote, but voted for the admission of the original delegates.

Mr. Cessna next obtained the floor, and moved the previous question on the motion pending, which was to reconsider the vote by which the Convention rejected the minority report of Mr. Stevens, of Oregon. The Convention ordered the previous question. The motion to reconsider the vote was then lost—149 against 103—New York voting in the negative. [Immense applause.]

The motion to reconsider the several resolutions adopted at the morning session was then laid on the table.

Mr. Cessna moved to proceed to ballot for a President and Vice President of the United States; and on that called the previous question.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia; Stansbury, of Maryland, and Mr. Henry, from Pennsylvania, rose at the same time.

Mr. Henry moved to adjourn *sine die*. Mr. Stansbury made the same motion. There was much confusion.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan—I rise to a point of order that the motion now be entertained.

The President—The motion to adjourn *sine die* is not in order.

New York and several other States called for a vote by States.

The motion to adjourn *sine die* was withdrawn.

Mr. Moffat, of Virginia, asked if the chair would now issue tickets to those delegates admitted by the action of the Convention.

The President announced that he was about to give such directions to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, took the floor. The time had now arrived when it became his duty to speak.

Mr. Gorman, of Minnesota, arose amidst much excitement. He raised the point of order of the previous question, and seconding it, it must be put before the debate.

Mr. Russell considered what he had to say as a matter of privilege, under the action of the Convention on questions arising out of the report of the Committee on Credentials. The action had been a complete and intentional one, and it behooved the duty of the delegates from Virginia, to inform the Convention that it was not consistent with their sense of duty to its constituents to participate longer in the deliberations. [Applause, which was checked by the Chair.]

A voice—Oh, let them cheer treachery and dishonor to their hearts content.

Mr. Russell continued—They had taken this step after mature deliberation, and after exhausting all honorable efforts to avoid the necessity. In addition to the facts which appear on the record, he desired to state that the delegates to whom were just ordered tickets to be issued, 8½ of them had not yet received them, and that the Convention, for the reasons that induced them to take this important step which would be rendered to their constituents, and they only had to bid the Convention a respectful adieu.

Twenty-four delegates from Virginia then withdrew from the Convention, leaving six remaining.

Mr. Moffat, of Virginia, stated the reasons why he did not withdraw from the Convention. He was appointed by a district convention to which he owes allegiance. They elected to come here, not to go elsewhere. He was elected to the National Democratic Convention and no other. He was to represent his constituents in the Convention, and act in a manner which will meet the approbation of Bonaparte all over the country, New York desires to move that the original delegation from Georgia be admitted to seats on the floor. He asked for the previous question.

Mr. Sewall, of Georgia, raised a point of order, that the only motion in order was on the adoption of the resolutions already adopted as a whole.

The President decided that the previous question was excluded, and no vote on the adoption of the resolutions as a whole is necessary.

Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, rose to address the Convention.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan, raised a point of order, that Mr. Hallett was not a member of this Convention.

Mr. Hallett—A motion to reconsider the vote rejecting me was made by the gentleman from Michigan.

The President ruled that the resolutions already adopted by the Convention were not the subject of motions to reconsider and lay on the table. The chair could not know whether the Convention would lay the motion to reconsider on the table. He did not, therefore, consider the gentleman from Massachusetts yet excluded from the Convention.

Mr. Hallett—Sir, I have fought enough for New York to entitle me to this courtesy. The soldier of a hundred battles ought to retire with the honors of war.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania—I raise the point of order that the Congress of the United States is not entitled to the same consideration as the Convention, and therefore the gentleman is not entitled to consider the Convention on that account. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Church not withdrawing his demand for the previous question, it was ordered, and the resolution admitting the Charleston delegates from Georgia was adopted.

Mr. Hallett, of Massachusetts, then took the floor. He moved to reconsider the 9th resolution.

A number of points of order were raised, and a warm skirmish took place.

Mr. Smith, of Wisconsin, raised a point of order, that Mr. Hallett had never been a delegate in the Convention.

Mr. Church—Mr. Hallett was never a delegate in the Convention. He was a delegate in the Charleston Convention, and Mr. Hallett's name does not appear on the record.

Mr. Hallett desired to speak on a point of order. He was a delegate regularly appointed, and being detained by sickness in his family, had requested Mr. Chaffee, as his substitute, to attend.

He had prepared papers for that purpose, but Mr. Chaffee, and probably without his being able to understand them.

Mr. Stuart and others called Mr. Hallett to order.

Chair, and considerable confusion existed on the floor, and the floor was moved to lay the vote to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Cochrane moved that when the Convention adjourn it be till 7 o'clock.

A vote by States was demanded on this motion, and declared lost—yeas 8½, nays 168.

Mr. Cessna called for the consideration of the motion to reconsider the several propositions, and they offered to lay these motions on the table.

Mr. Vanderford, of Maryland, moved that when the Convention adjourn, it be *sine die*.

Declared out of order.

The question was then put, first on the motion to lay on the table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the minority report of Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, was rejected.

The Convention refused to lay the motion of reconsideration on the table by 113½ to 13½. New York voting no, amidst the most intense excitement.

Mr. Corhrane then rapidly put the motion for a recess till 7 o'clock, which was carried amidst the consternation of the Northwestern men and the reviving hopes of the South.

## EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock, with a crowded audience. Much interest was excited by the proceedings, and heightened by the prevalence of a report that Mr. Douglas had telegraphed to withdraw his name, which was known only by a few.

As soon as the Convention was called to order, quite a Congressional struggle for the floor took place. Messrs. Salsbury, of Delaware, Cessna, of Pa., and Gorman, of Minn., rising simultaneously, the floor was given to Mr. Salsbury, who corrected the vote of Delaware, as reported in the evening journals. They represented Delaware as voting for the admission of the South delegates from Louisiana. The Delaware delegates did not so vote, but voted for the admission of the original delegates.

Mr. Cessna next obtained the floor, and moved the previous question on the motion pending, which was to reconsider the vote by which the Convention rejected the minority report of Mr. Stevens, of Oregon. The Convention ordered the previous question. The motion to reconsider the vote was then lost—149 against 103—New York voting in the negative. [Immense applause.]

The motion to reconsider the several resolutions adopted at the morning session was then laid on the table.

Mr. Cessna moved to proceed to ballot for a President and Vice President of the United States; and on that called the previous question.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia; Stansbury, of Maryland, and Mr. Henry, from Pennsylvania, rose at the same time.

Mr. Henry moved to adjourn *sine die*. Mr. Stansbury made the same motion. There was much confusion.

Mr. Stuart, of Michigan—I rise to a point of order that the motion now be entertained.

The President—The motion to adjourn *sine die* is not in order.

New York and several other States called for a vote by States.

The motion to adjourn *sine die* was withdrawn.

Mr. Moffat, of Virginia, asked if the chair would now issue tickets to those delegates admitted by the action of the Convention.

The President announced that he was about to give such directions to the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, took the floor. The time had now arrived when it became his duty to speak.

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# BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The Seedeers Convention met at noon to-day in the Maryland Institute, which was crowded to its utmost capacity.

The Convention was called to order by Mr. Ewing, of Tennessee.

Mr. Russell, of Virginia, was temporary Chairman, and made a able speech, characterizing this Convention as the regular one. The business in order, he said, would be to organize the principles, usages and spirit, of the States' rights Democracy of Old Virginia.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, and Mr. Cratzby, of Oregon, were appointed Secretaries.

A committee was appointed on permanent organization, when the Convention adjourned until five o'clock this evening.

The following States are represented in the Convention, wholly or in part: Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, California, Oregon, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Arkansas.

The speech of Mr. Russell, on taking the chair of the Seedeers' Convention, was as follows:—  
Gentlemen of the National Democratic Convention: I do not know of anything on which the honor of selecting the chairman of this Democratic Convention is based, except in the honor of the ancient loyal Commonwealth of Virginia, whose interests I here represent. The official act of this Convention, since it assembled at this place, has been to signify that it will be governed by the usages, principles, and spirit which have governed the National State's Rights Democracy of Virginia.

The Convention which has assembled near here, and from which you have withdrawn, has lost all title to the designation of "national;" it cannot perform the functions of a National Democratic Convention, and every one believes that all true Democrats will unite to declare it unsound, and that those who represent a majority of the people of the Democracy, and of the Democratic States. They will look to you to perform the functions of a National Democratic Convention, and you to be so organized alike by North and South, East and West. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.]

The Committee on Credentials reported that a person from South Carolina presented or authorized to say whether they were prepared to act with leave of absence. They reported that 115 delegates were present, including two from New York, Messrs. Brettell and Schell. One from Vermont, and two from Missouri. The report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted.

Mr. Hunter, of Louisiana, offered a resolution which was adopted, to elect the delegates from South Carolina and Florida accredited to the Richmond Convention, to unite.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, reported the Hon. Caleb Cushing for permanent President of the Convention. This announcement was received with tremendous cheering. The Committee also reported Vice President.

The Committee also recommended that the rules and regulations of the Democratic Convention of 1852 and 1856 be adopted, with the qualification that in making the nomination for President and Vice President, two thirds of the votes of all the States represented shall be necessary. That each delegate in the Convention shall, and the vote to which he is entitled, and that each State shall only cast the number of votes to which it may be entitled by actual representation in this Convention. This was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Sevier moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, to whom the credentials of delegates should be submitted. He accepted the amendment of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, that the credentials be referred to those members of the said committee who received from the regular Convention.

Mr. Hays, of Pa., moved that a committee be appointed to inform Mr. Cushing of his election as President, and request him to resume his seat. The motion was greeted with loud applause—the committee presently appearing conducting Mr. Cushing through a densely packed hall. His appearance was greeted with tremendous cheering, the whole body rising in a mass and giving cheer after cheer. When quiet was made what restored, Mr. Russell kindly greeted Mr. Cushing, and handed him to the platform, when the cheering was again resumed. As soon as silence was restored Mr. Russell said, turning to Mr. Cushing: Gentlemen of the Convention; your chosen President has just introduced me, and you have already acknowledged him as one who is now, and as he has been heretofore, the President of the National Democratic Convention. [Tremendous cheering.]

Mr. Cushing, on taking the chair, said: Gentlemen—We are assembled here as delegates to the National Democratic Convention, duly accredited from more than twenty States, for the purpose of organizing the principles of Democracy, and for the purpose of continuing to re-establish the principles of the party, of upholding the Constitution and Union, and the equal rights of the several States. [Loud cheering.] The chair then announced that the Convention would now proceed to business.

Adjusted.  
The Seedeers Convention assembled at 5 o'clock p. m. The hall was densely crowded in every part. There were fully 3,000 persons present, and the greatest enthusiasm was manifested. On motion of Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, the ladies were invited to occupy the vacant seats on the floor.

The Chair then requested the several delegations to hand up the list of names of delegates. The roll was called, and the following States responded:

Vermont, 1 delegate; Massachusetts, 10; New York responded; Pennsylvania responded; Delaware and Maryland responded; Virginia, 21; North Carolina, 19; Georgia, 28; Florida responded that all the delegates from that State are not here, but all will be soon; Alabama, 23; Louisiana, 14; Mississippi, 23; Tennessee, 14; Arkansas responded; Missouri, 22; Tennessee, 19; Kentucky, 10; Iowa was responded to by Mr. Hays of that State; Minnesota responded with their brethren of the National Democratic Convention assembled at the Maryland Institute 11, on the same platform of principles with those of the several delegations they feel authorized to do so.

Mr. H. H. Heath, of Iowa, presented a paper, signed by himself and another, stating that no election of delegates had been made by the National State Rights Democrats of Iowa, but knowing the sentiments and wishes of the Democracy of that State, they came here to consult in the deliberations of this Convention.

Objections were made to the receipt of this paper, and it was subsequently referred to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. Sewel moved that the Iowa delegates be invited to retain their seats until the Committee on Credentials report whether they were entitled or not. Adopted.

Mr. J. D. C. Atkinson, of Tennessee, moved that the Chairman of each delegation, on the floor, at once report to the chairman of the Committee on Credentials the names of the delegates entitled to vote, so that the Convention might at once proceed to make nominations. He thanked God that he was at length in a floor where he could speak without being hissed at.

Mr. Russell proposed the appointment of a committee to report the names of candidates for President and Vice President to the Convention, but subsequently withdrew it.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, as a member of the committee on Resolutions in the Charleston Convention now on the floor, resigned his seat in the committee and nominated the Hon. B. F. Haller, of Massachusetts, to fill the vacancy. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, of Va., the chair was directed to appoint a committee of five to prepare an address to the Democracy of the Union upon the principles which governed this body in making nominations for President and Vice President, and in vindication of the principles of the party.

Mr. Chapman, of Alabama, moved to reconsider the vote by that motion on the table.

Mr. Matthews, of Mississippi, moved that the National Democratic Committee be instructed not to issue tickets to any delegate who are entitled to a seat in the National Convention. Adopted.

Mr. Green, of North Carolina, moved that all the States in the Union be invited to run an Electoral Ticket for the candidate of the Convention.

Mr. Walker moved an informal recess of fifteen minutes. [Cries of "no, no," when the motion was withdrawn.]

A resolution was adopted that the National committee be appointed by the delegation, naming a number for each State.

A resolution was also adopted, that the next Convention be held at Philadelphia.

Mr. Brinkley, of Miss., moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for the President and Vice President of the United States. Motion was carried.

Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, moved that the chairman of each delegation be requested to collect a sum of money from each delegate and hand it to the Maryland delegation.

A voice—How much?

Mr. Fisher—About a dollar, I believe.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, here rose, and begged leave to state that his delegation claimed the privilege of paying for the use of the hall.

A lengthy debate here ensued in regard to the casting of the vote of the several States on the nomination for President and Vice President.

The President announced that he had received a telegram from two delegates from Minnesota, who were not here, asking that Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, might cast their vote.

Mr. Avery thought it a dangerous precedent to allow these votes to be cast by proxy.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, moved that Mr. Johnson be entitled to cast the vote of the two delegates from Minnesota. Agreed to.

Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, then addressed the Convention, pledging Massachusetts to stand by the South in the struggle for constitutional rights. The delegates from Massachusetts had no personal prejudice; they desired to present the name of the man who had no friends to reward or enemies to punish. They claimed the right in behalf of the Democracy of Massachusetts to present the name of the gallant son of Kentucky, John C. Breckinridge. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers.]

Mr. Ward, of Va., nominated R. M. T. Hunter, of Va. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Ewing, of Tenn., with appropriate remarks nominated Dan T. Dickinson, of N. Y. Finding him for his long devotion to the people of the platform adopted here to-day, and to the South. He pledged Tennessee to stand by that platform.

An attempt was here made to nominate by acclamation, but failed.

The Convention proceeded to ballot with the following result: Breckinridge 81, Dickinson 21. Whole number of votes 102.

The States which had cast their votes for Dickinson now withdrew them and gave them to Breckinridge.

The President announced the result, declaring Breckinridge unanimously nominated, when the Convention arose in a body, giving round after round of applause.

When quietness was restored, Mr. Green nominated Gen. Joe Lane, of Oregon for Vice President.

Mr. Scott, of California, seconded the nomination with appropriate remarks.

Mr. Atkins, of Tenn., moved that Mr. Lane be nominated by acclamation. [Cries of "no, no," The roll was called.]

On the first ballot the whole 195 votes were cast for Joe Lane, and he was declared nominated for Vice President amidst continuing applause.

Loud cries were here made for Yancy, who responded in a brilliant and eloquent speech.

A number of other speeches were made, when, after the passage of several important resolutions, the Convention adjourned sine die.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

SATURDAY, June 23, 1860.

CASES DECIDED.

Henson v. Percell, Knox; affirmed.

Reed v. Greel & Harrison, Carey; affirmed.

Watkinson v. Wilkerson, Fleming; aff. mel.

Combs et al. v. Jeff Southern Ford Draining Co., Jefferson; affirmed.

Simpson's adm'r v. Robert's adm'r, Taylor; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Boner & Morgan v. Quarterman's adm'r, Livingston; warrant ordered continued.

Clarke v. Com'ly Bullitt; petition for rehearing filed.

Brown v. Tomlinson, Garrard; petition for rehearing filed.

Newport & Covington Bridge Co. v. Gray, Keaton; motion to affirm as a delay case overruled.

Watlington v. Barnard, McLean; reversed in the name of H. P. Riley, adm'r of Barnard, and continued.

Hewitt v. Roberts, Hancock; continued.

Austin v. Miller, Ohio; continued.

A. Thur v. Green, Grayson;

Dry et al. v. Denny et al., Grayson;

Richardson v. Payne, Menifee;

Barbidge v. Squares, Breckinridge;

Pinkins Bros. v. Smith, Hancock; were submitted on briefs.

Reed's adm'r v. M'Le's adm'r, Larue; argued by Wickliffe for appellee.

—

The Junction City (Mo.) Statesman gets off the following creed of the Republicans:

REPUBLICAN CREED.—We believe in Horace Greely; the Holy Republican Platform; the communion of niggers; the forgiveness of murderers, thieves, and delinquents; the insurrection in Virginia, and office exulting. Arran.

—

HARVESTING.—Many of our farmers are now engaged in harvesting their wheat crop. It is true it is light, but enough will be raised for bread. The crop of oats will be the largest that has been raised in our country for years. The late rains have caused the corn to grow at a rapid rate; the prospect is indeed flattering, and with a few good showers in July, and possibly a large crop will be produced. —*Gloucester Press.*

—

THE CROPS.—Corn looks well and is growing finely. The wheat does not promise so well, though it will turn out better than was at first anticipated. It will be ready for harvesting in a few days. Oats look well. A rain would be very acceptable just now. —*Greeneville.*

—

A man was arrested in Virginia, a few days since, and being informed that he was suspected of having been engaged in the insurrection at Harper's Ferry, replied, "he didn't know Harper, or where he kept his d—d—old ferry." He was acquitted.

—

Mrs. Partington called on the Japanese at Washington, and told 'em 'she was mighty glad to see 'em, as she adored 'em; her President was 'Ze Cowan, who, she dominated 'em, was kin to 'old Zip Cowan that the Whigs run in 1840. If they wanted 'em to, she would sing 'em a song about old Zip.

—

Some old bachelor probably wrote the following:

"Twixt woman and wine,  
Man's lot is to smart—  
'Tis true, 'tis true, 'tis true,  
And woman his heart."

—

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED.—A slave, belonging to Mrs. Thompson, of Metairie county, was found guilty last week of an attempted rape on a Mrs. Allen, and sentenced to be hung on the 31st of August next.

—

METCALFE'S REPORTS.—The first volume of Metcalfe's Reports of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky is bound and ready for delivery, and may be had of the Reporter or at either of the book stores in Frankfort. Price \$5 per volume. Persons wishing a volume sent by mail may remit the price and it will be forwarded postage paid. and 23

# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

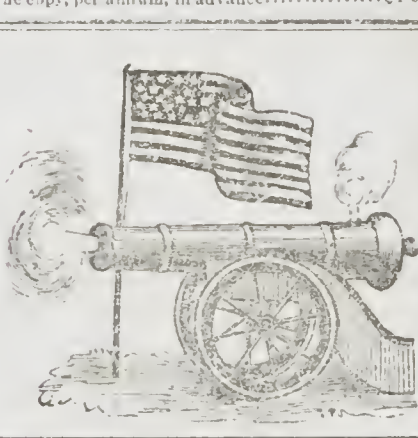
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,

ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

TERMS.

One copy, per annum, in advance, \$1 00



FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,

OF OREGON.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1860.

## THE LATEST!

After our paper was made up last night, we received the following dispatch from a reliable source, viz:

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1860.

To Kentucky Yeoman:

The entire Democratic Kentucky delegation in Congress, and Hon. H. M. Marshall, enthusiastically support Breckinridge and Lane.

We also heard that a private dispatch had been received by a gentleman at this place, last night, to the effect that Fitzpatrick refuses to accept the nomination for Vice President on the Douglas ticket, and there was a probability that Douglas himself would decline.

—

## The Baltimore Convention and the Nomination.

The disruption of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and the nomination of two separate tickets are facts known to most of our readers. The result is deplorable in every aspect—yet, we do not see that much can be gained in the expression of vain regrets. We must look at things as they are, and we owe it to our readers to let them know our position.

Ever since it was understood what the report of the committee on credentials would be, we have thought that a split was inevitable. The Douglas men were determined to rule or ruin, and the Southern delegations could not continue to act with them without a sacrifice of principle, and we might almost as well have thought that a split was inevitable.

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When quietness was restored, Mr. Green nominated Gen. Joe Lane, of Oregon for Vice President.

Mr. Scott, of California, seconded the nomination with appropriate remarks.

Mr. Atkins, of Tenn., moved that Mr. Lane be nominated by acclamation. [Cries of "no, no," The roll was called.]

On the first ballot the whole 195 votes were cast for Joe Lane, and he was declared nominated for Vice President amidst continuing applause.

Loud cries were here made for Yancy, who responded in a brilliant and eloquent speech.

A number of other speeches were made, when, after the passage of several important resolutions, the Convention adjourned sine die.

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bin, prove a tower of strength. He comes into the contest with an unbroken column of the fifteen slave States, and California, and Oregon—in all seventeen States—while neither Bell nor Douglas can claim a single State with the least indication of certainty. Under such circumstances he must and will rally enough of the conservative men of all parties in the North to his standard to succeed in getting the remaining electoral votes necessary to his election, in some of the Northern States. Indeed we believe that Douglas will be forced to decline the race so soon as ratification meetings are held in the States, and the dust and smoke, and confusion attending the result of the Baltimore Conventions are dissipated, and the will of the Democratic masses is clearly understood through the resolutions of public meetings.

Just before going to press Capt. Goin's gun squad is firing a noisy salute of one hundred rounds in honor of the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane. The fill over Frankfort, as we write, is speaking through the brass throat of a ten-pounder, but not to equal the loud and long acclamations that will go up from the people of this State when intelligence of the nomination of Kentucky's favorite son is spread amongst them.

Brent Hopkins, of Oldham, directs us to announce him as a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, independent of all Conventions. He says that "he is induced to pursue this course because he regards it as impossible to get an expression of the State by holding a Convention on the 18th of July next, the time being too short to enable the counties to hold primary meetings." In all this we think Mr. Hopkins is greatly mistaken, and we regret very much that he has seen proper to pursue such a course. A Convention is now more than ever indispensably necessary to secure the election of a Democrat and the troubled state of national affairs, together with the necessity of a nomination in this case, will, we think, secure the attendance of large numbers on the 18th prox. There will be a full Convention.

Col. Geo. T. Wood, of Hart county, was appointed Chairman of the late Board of Visitors to West Point Academy—a distinguished compliment to a worthy Kentuckian.

Col. Thomas C. McCreery has been in our city for several days past. He starts for Georgetown this morning to deliver an address before the literary societies of the College at that place.

We are indebted to Hon. L. W. Powell and Hon. W. E. Simms for a number of valuable public documents.

We published the announcement of Col. R. R. Bolling in our last issue in an incorrect form. We were authorized to announce him simply as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and we have accordingly made the change in our candidates column.

The Commissioners of the Kentucky School for the Education and Training of Feeble-minded Children, will hold their next meeting at the Agricultural rooms in Frankfort, on the 31st July, proximo, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A full board is desired, as business of importance will be transacted at that meeting. By order of the Chairman.

W. C. SNEED Secretary.

## Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

OWENSBORO, June 22, 1860.

To the Editor of the Yeoman:

DEAR SIR: Permit me through you to announce to the people of the State, that I am a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to fill the unexpired term of the late Rankin R. Revill. I possess the constitutional requirements, and having served the greater portion of my life in circuit and county court clerk's offices, can claim at least the merit of experience. I desire to speak of my own qualifications, and hope that my acquaintance is sufficiently extended to render it unnecessary.

The Central Committee of the Democratic party has issued a call for a Convention, to meet in Frankfort on the 18th day of July next, to nominate a candidate. As the office is of paramount importance, I trust that there will be a full representation of all the counties of the State, so that the action of the Convention will reflect the will of the people. Should the choice fall upon myself, or another, I will be satisfied. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to an honest and faithful discharge of duty.

Respectfully,

CLINTON MCCLARTY.

Reply to the "Invitation" of Quen Sabe.

BY "CLARA" OF BIRD'S-NEST COTTAGE.

When the purple mists of twilight fold  
The weary earth in their dark embrace;  
When the moon smiles down from her azure throne  
In the sparkling waves, at her own sweet face;  
When the midnight stars keep their tireless watch  
O'er a slumbering world, and our thoughts  
My soul goes forth in the soft love-light  
To hold a tryst, dear friend, with thee.

Oh! yes, when the mountain breeze sighs low,  
And the gentle rose bends down to weep;  
And the lily folds in her velvet cap  
The dainty butterfly, fast asleep;  
When the song of the silvery tinkling rill  
Brings many a dream of the past to me,  
My spirit hovers o'er the stars night  
Like a wreath of mist, dear friend, to thee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 18, 1860.

BEAUTIFUL SHIRING GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.—We invite attention to the card of Mr. Swain, merchant tailor, Masonic Temple, Fourth street, Louisville. This gentleman has on hand a stock of the most beautiful French, English, and American cloths, cassimeres and vestings, designed especially for the spring styles. The cutting and designing departments of this celebrated establishment is under well known and artistic cutters, and a guarantee to give entire satisfaction is awarded to each gentleman who patronizes the establishment. The public are invited to call and examine his stock of goods for coats, pants, and vests, before making their selections. Fit, fashion, fabric, and price warranted to give entire satisfaction.

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## Covered Water Cans.

50 Dozen Brass and Iron Round Water Cans, three sizes, for sale at the Wooden Ware Store 500 Main street, between 31 and 4th, Louisville.

J. B. RUSSELL.

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## 50,000 Shi-gles.

THE subscriber has 50,000 Madison shingles constantly on hand and for sale at his grocery store on Broadway.

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